

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sunday)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$2.50.
Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 90c.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

A SHAKESPEARE SUCCESSION

With the announcement that E. H. Sothern would leave the stage at the end of the current season, joining in retirement Julia Marlowe, playgoers will receive with pleasure the news that Margaret Anglin and William Faversham have joined forces to take the place of the heretofore Shakespearean leaders of the American stage.

Margaret Anglin has had a wide and varied opportunity since she was graduated from the Empire Dramatic School, where she was one of the four leading pupils engaged by Charles Frohman at the commencement of 1894, and from that time to the present she has been climbing in artistic favor.

Faversham, before he became a star, had the opportunity of playing with E. H. Sothern, Mrs. Fiske, and other well-known and capable players. He has created any number of roles, so striking in themselves as to stand out distinctly in memory.

Margaret Anglin and Faversham appear as the legitimate successors in Shakespeare of Sothern and Julia Marlowe. May their work be profitable to them and worth while for the public!

USE THE YOUNG MEN!

In his address urging preparedness for citizenship by inviting the young men to participate in the work of the citizens' associations, President P. T. Moran, of the Chamber of Commerce, brought to the Mid-City citizens last night a doctrine that would help to prevent recurrence of the misunderstanding and bickering which attend the discussion of all questions of civic betterment.

Preparedness by educating the young men in the fundamentals of good citizenship would make unnecessary an extended campaign of education every time a question of vital concern to the community is to be decided. It would build up a body of citizens who would know their responsibilities and be willing and anxious to accept them.

The question of what to do with the young man is more easily disposed of in a republic than under any other form of government. Growing boys and callow youths have a keen idea of their own importance; they are made into surly men and careless citizens by the attitude a community usually assumes, of treating this feeling as a joke. They are made into good citizens by treating it seriously and giving them opportunity to demonstrate their importance.

Mr. Moran is doing a service by preaching this doctrine. If the young men of Washington can be gathered into the citizens' associations, placed on committees, and given place in the deliberations, the matter of building up the city can take care of itself. It is not a difficult thing to do. Every citizen's association has a host of committees. Let the young men be taken in. Let them do the work, prove their ability, and develop ideas.

Preparedness, like charity, begins at home; and preparedness for the defense of the neighborhood against ignorance and lack of enterprise is preparedness for defense of the nation against a foreign physical foe in the very best sense of the word.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE SCHOOL

A few sensitive persons may be shocked at the news from Brooklyn, N. Y., that newspapers instead of the usual text books, are to be used in teaching foreign pupils the English language.

The principal of one of the schools doing this explains that he not only believes the forceful and colloquial diction of the newspapers a good thing for those learning our tongue, but he thinks foreigners will be interested in reading about current events as they study the new language.

He might have added that the aliens should read the newspapers for the same reason that many school officials have ruled that native pupils should read them; because these records of the day's happenings in national and civic affairs arouse that sort of interest in community and national life the school pupil needs to have stimulated.

In schools of many large cities, including Washington, newspapers are read and a certain time each week is devoted to the discussion of current topics. Here there are even courses in the high schools which carefully examine daily newspapers with a view of training those who may wish to work upon them.

In the case of the foreigners the newspaper brings them the news

from their former homes and furnishes an interesting connecting link between their native and adopted land. The newcomers may have a ready command of English for their study of the daily papers; they surely will be better, more alert, and more intelligent citizens.

THE STORY OF STEEL IS THE STORY OF THE NATION

Nothing could better illustrate the pinnacle of prosperity on which this country is now poised than the almost magic transformation which has come over the business of the United States Steel Corporation in less than a year.

It was only last March that the quarterly report of this, the greatest single manufacturing industry in the country, perhaps in the whole wide world, showed such low net earnings, at \$12,457,809, that no dividend at all was paid on the common stock, though it previously had been cut from an annual rate of 5 per cent to an annual rate of 2 per cent, when the December quarter had given less than \$11,000,000.

Yesterday the dividends were restored at the annual rate of 5 per cent on the common shares. But it was not this dividend which electrified the nation; it was the statement of profits for the three months ending with December 31 last. This showed net earnings for that single quarter of \$51,232,788!

In the autumn of 1914 and the spring of 1915 a pauper, with everybody wondering whether even the future of the preferred were secure, and at the coming of the new year a prince, with earnings more than eight times the amount required to pay a quarterly dividend on the common at the annual rate of 5 per cent! Earnings all but five times as big as in the year before, two and a half times as big as in the quarter before and not far from three times as big as the first quarter of 1914!

And undoubtedly even this is not the whole story of Steel. What is to be borne in mind in considering this exhibit of vast earning power so soon after the impoverished returns which followed the outbreak of the war is that some of the business of the quarter which has earned more than \$51,000,000 net was done under old contracts made at lower prices than obtain now for all the business that can be handled by plants working at full capacity. Every old order filled means greater profits on the new order succeeding it. And so it may well be that the earnings for the December quarter will be a thing of wonder only until there shall come the statement of the earnings of this current quarter to stagger the imagination.

But the wonder of all the treasure gathered in this country while the Old World was at war will never fade within the memory of long generations; for it is not only Steel, putting profits divided into the pockets and profits undivided to the credit of rich men holding many shares each and poor men holding a few. The story of Steel is the story of the nation, with the farm of the West and of the South, the mill and factory of the North and of the East, the lumber camp, the mine, the live stock range, and the dairy—all minting money for the American people at work, while 20,000,000 of her fellow men strain and struggle on the battlefields of Europe.

The swift rise of our imports in recent months, has been pointed out. There is little doubt that we are now going in import clip of some \$2,000,000,000 a year. Even when there was no war we never looked forward to an import record by this country of two billions a year.

A table of international trade statistics compiled by the National City Bank shows how the foreign business of trading nations not under blockade was well on its way to readjustment virtually within one year from the outbreak of the war. To judge what is ahead of us in the way of further increases of our imports even before the war shall end, and then to picture what can happen to us when all the productive forces of the Old World are again at work, it is worth while to examine these statistics.

In the seven months preceding the war the exports of the United Kingdom ranged between a minimum of \$194,200,000 in June and \$232,600,000 in January. In August they fell to \$117,700,000, and in no month during the rest of that year did they touch \$140,000,000. In January of 1915 they were nearly 100,000,000 below January of 1914; in February some \$70,000,000 below February of 1914, and in March some \$70,000,000 below the previous March. In April, however, the exports of the United Kingdom had risen to \$156,700,000, running thereafter: May \$163,900,000; June, \$161,500,000; July, \$168,900,000; August, \$157,700,000; September, \$157,200,000.

From an average of some \$110,000,000 a month in the first half of 1914, the exports of France sank to \$47,700,000 in August, and then ran \$32,100,000 in September, \$34,100,000 in October, and \$29,100,000 in November. From March, 1915, to the end of September, however, they

averaged more than \$50,000,000 a month.

Even Russia, dropping from some \$49,000,000 in January, February and March of 1914, to \$7,300,000 in September, \$8,300,000 in October, \$9,700,000 in November, \$4,400,000 in December, had her exports rising from \$12,100,000 in May, 1915, to \$14,100,000 in June, \$16,500,000 in July, \$23,400,000 in August and \$24,000,000 in September.

In the latter part of 1915 Spain was doing 25 per cent better than she had been doing in the half year preceding the war. Japan was enormously ahead of her antebellum record. Her monthly average for the first half of 1914 was in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. She ran \$27,500,000 in June, 1915, \$30,000,000 in July, \$32,500,000 in August and \$34,400,000 in September.

Canada's exports a year after the opening of the war had become virtually double what they had been in the six months preceding the war. Taking altogether the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Egypt, South Africa, India, Japan, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and the United States, their average exports for the six months preceding the war were roughly cut in half in August, 1914, falling from a monthly range between some \$800,000,000 and \$883,000,000 to \$442,400,000. By January, 1915, however, they had recovered to almost \$700,000,000, and in June, July, August, and September of 1915 averaged more than \$800,000,000, with a top figure in September of \$926,400,000—more than \$43,000,000 above the high water mark of the six months preceding the war.

Taking all those countries together, exports in September, 1915, were \$345,000,000 more than in September, 1914. The total export gain of all those countries for September, 1915, with the United States excluded, was \$201,000,000.

The lesson of those figures is unmistakably that the nations at war, as well as the nations at peace, have been able to readjust their industrial systems, and under the law of necessity, have found ways and means to get out products and to sell them abroad as a partial offset to huge foreign purchases for war purposes.

And belligerents who, with 20,000,000 of their male producers transferred from the fields of industry to the fields of battle, can gradually work toward a restoration of their export trade when those producers are transferred back to the fields of industry, swamp any market that has the money to pay for what they will sell.

It is just as certain as anything on this earth can be that when the war is over an avalanche of the products of the world will come sweeping down upon this country; where, for the time being, will be the richest markets on the globe. And it is no less certain that if we don't protect ourselves against that avalanche it will knock the bottom out of our markets.

What's a game of Kelly pool between friends?

They ain't no such animal.

More preparedness—buying more stock netting now.

It must make the German women blue not to have any white sales.

Victor Murdock has a hard time getting out of London. It's a lot nearer home than Paris, Victor.

This Villa person must be a sponge for grief. Now it appears he has wives in three ports.

Haven't heard any loud cheers in response to that proposal to erect a monument to the inventor of the alarm clock.

Every time one of those notes goes or comes, a lot of persons feel just as if they had found the dentist was not in his office when they called.

Wonder if there's anything special intended in that dispatch that "Henry James, who recently took the oath of allegiance to England, is not improving?"

CONSIDERS APPEAL ON 8-HOUR LAW

Chief Justice of Supreme Court Has Under Advisement Case of Mrs. Hotchkiss.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has under advisement the matter of permitting an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case brought against Mrs. Susan H. Hotchkiss, who was found guilty of violating the eight-hour law in employing her women for more than eight hours in her dressmaking establishment at 366 Nineteenth street northwest. The matter was presented to the Chief Justice yesterday by Attorneys Tracy L. Jeffords and Lemuel Fugitt. Mrs. Hotchkiss was convicted in the Police Court, and upon appealing to the Court of Appeals, that tribunal confirmed the judgment of the lower court. In turn the Appellate Court refused the petitioner the privilege of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court. All People Talk on Earth Do Dwell.

To Hold Oyster Supper. An oyster supper will be given at the Northminster Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The service will last until 8:30 o'clock.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper, must not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed with name and address. The editor reserves the right to use or to omit any communication at his discretion. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Wants U. S. Citizens To Send Him Stamps.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: As a Belgian soldier prisoner of war, I am taking the liberty to send you a little request.

I was collecting postage stamps in Belgium, and my box, too. Having I would like to send them to you, and I should be really happy if you would be so kind as to publish the fact that I, a Belgian soldier, am sending you a box of stamps. I will send a keepsake in exchange for some nice postage stamps for collection sent to me. I am, I think, a very good soldier. I am, I think, a very good soldier. I am, I think, a very good soldier.

Zeist, Dec. 22.

And Now He Wants (No Doubt In Vain) To Sail Up In An Aeroplane.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

To hang on like he does up there must keep that birdman busy for nearly watching him from earth makes my head dizzy. And when he does that, I am sure he is feeling "heavenly" and makes the "divine" it looks just like he's on his last vacation. I am sure he is feeling "heavenly" and makes the "divine" it looks just like he's on his last vacation. I am sure he is feeling "heavenly" and makes the "divine" it looks just like he's on his last vacation.

Washington, Jan. 22.

Suggests New Routes To Relieve Street Car Congestion.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

There is much in the public press and in the times about street car congestion. It is a problem that will be solved by the use of the new routes suggested by the author of this article.

What I suggest is a new route for the street cars. It is a route that will be solved by the use of the new routes suggested by the author of this article.

Let the street cars go on Fifth street from the Capitol to the city hall. It is a route that will be solved by the use of the new routes suggested by the author of this article.

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Attractions Coming to Capital Theaters

NATIONAL.

On the opening night of Julian Eltinge's engagement at the National Theater, the famous impersonator will show for the first time a complete new wardrobe of ultra-fashionable gowns just received from the designer. Replicas of these exclusive models will not be seen in local shows for at least six months, and their exhibition at the National holds much interest.

The Julian Eltinge play this season is a lively musical comedy entitled "Lucy," said to be the best vehicle the popular star has ever had. The cast includes Dallas Wellford, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Harriet Burr, Mabel Smith, Austin Van Vleet, Mabel Acker, and others of equal importance. There is also a large chorus.

KEITH'S.

Elmo Janis, at Keith's next week, bids fair to break all paid attendance records, judging from the advance sale for seats, the sale tickets in progress all this week. The famous mimic positively will appear, according to the announcement of her vaudeville executive, Edward F. Albee, the general manager of the Keith circuit operations, and who secured her for her personal career, Charles Dillingham for fifteen weeks. Miss Janis will give "Impressions of My Favorite Stars," and its whimsical originality is indicated by the fact that her stunts and scenes are presented in roles and scenes quite the reverse of their ordinary accomplishment.

The surrounding bill will include Ralph Dunbar, Maryland Sings, Tony Hunting and Company, Francis Usher, in "Fagan's Decision," Raymond and Cavely, in new linguistic comedy, "Love Blossoms," Claude and Fanny Corcoran and Dingle in "A Vaudeville Splash," Heriberto does, the piano arcan recitals, and the Pathe news pictorial.

CASINO.

Pasing his decision upon the applause vote of the audiences for the week, Manager Faulkner has selected Hall Caine's great play, "The Christian," for the attraction for next week at the Casino Theater. It will be given in elaborate production and Louis Ancker will be seen in the role of John Storm, while Jane Ware, the versatile leading woman, will be cast as Gloria Quayle, who story of the play is familiar to theatergoers and to patrons of the movies, but so tense and interesting are its various ramifications into dramatic and melodramatic situations, that it is a great joy to see the play. The other roles of the play, will be filled by the capable members of the Hall Players.

GARDEN.

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne, the queen of the silent drama, are holding the screen at Moore's Garden Theater, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, in their latest effort, a powerful drama entitled "Man and His Soul." On Wednesday and Thursday the principal attraction will be "The Lure of the Desert," featuring Edmund Breese. The auxiliary feature during this engagement will be "The Smugglers of Santa Crane," with William Hall, Charles E. Burton, and Sam. On Friday and Saturday Henry W. Savage will present "Madame X," with the original New York company, headed by Dorothy Bonnell.

The added attraction on these days will be Charles Van Loan's funniest story, "The Extra Man," with Art Acord and other special music by the Garden symphony orchestra will add to the effectiveness of the film plays.

STRAND.

Harold Lockwood in a vivid Western drama, "The Man in the Sombro," in which he will be supported by May Allison and other popular Mutual stars, will head the feature program on Sunday and Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday the attraction on these days will be "The Submarine Pirate," featuring Sid Climpner next Thursday and Saturday. Mary Boland, late star of "My Lady's Dress," and leading woman for several seasons with John Drew, makes her screen debut in Thomas Ince's sensational photoplay, "The Edge of the Abyss." In the cast are William Mack, Bill Mills, Robert McKim, and others. The added attraction on these days will be "The Knotted Cord," featuring the interpretation of leader music. Her repertoire includes English, Welsh, Scotch and German songs. As in the past, the concert will be her accompanist. The program is as follows: "Sel mir zugestehen," "Das Fischermädchen," "Wehmuth," "Liebesbotschaft," "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges," "Schubert," "Mendelssohn," "Benedict," "Die selige Mutter," "Schon streich' ich aus," "Maus- und Sprichwörter," "Hugo Wolf," "Japanese Death Song," Earl Cranston Sharp, "Passing By," Ed. Purcell (1885-1900), "The Cottage Maid," arranged by Beethoven, "Geliebte Vade-mecum," "Het kwezelke," old Dutch folksongs, and "Dutch Serenade," S. de Lange.

Friday afternoon at the New National Theater the seventh of the T. Arthur Smith ten concert series will be given when the matchless leader singer, Julia Cullen, will be heard as soloist, her first appearance of the season at the Capital. Here, as elsewhere, the Dutch interpreter of the leader music, her repertoire includes English, Welsh, Scotch and German songs. As in the past, the concert will be her accompanist. The program is as follows: "Sel mir zugestehen," "Das Fischermädchen," "Wehmuth," "Liebesbotschaft," "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges," "Schubert," "Mendelssohn," "Benedict," "Die selige Mutter," "Schon streich' ich aus," "Maus- und Sprichwörter," "Hugo Wolf," "Japanese Death Song," Earl Cranston Sharp, "Passing By," Ed. Purcell (1885-1900), "The Cottage Maid," arranged by Beethoven, "Geliebte Vade-mecum," "Het kwezelke," old Dutch folksongs, and "Dutch Serenade," S. de Lange.

LECTURES.

Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world, some 99 miles farther south than Cape Town, at the southern tip of the African continent, will be included in the tour of the "The Land of the Living," which will be given by E. M. Newman on the third stage of his South American journey at the Belasco Theater next Sunday evening and Monday afternoon.

At the New National Theater next Tuesday afternoon Burton Holmes will pay the third and final visit of the season to the Capital. He will have for his subject California and the San Diego Exposition. Those who have made the two previous journeys with the lecturer are assured of the pleasure in store when he lectures on America's "Land of Sunshine" and the marvels of the great exposition are colorfully and realistically reproduced.

Those who have never been to the coast can see through the eyes of his cameras, while those who saw the exposition will again see it faithfully reproduced on the screen.

Assault Charge Against F. P. Crovo Is Dismissed

The charge of assault with a dangerous weapon against Frank P. Crovo was dismissed today on motion of the United States District Attorney for lack of evidence to convict.

Crovo was arrested at the Washington Hotel, on March 2, 1914, after a fight with a man named John Ashton, colored, on March 2, 1914, his trial before a jury in Criminal Court, No. 1, resulted in a disagreement.

One Year Ago Today in the War

The Craonne battle, near Soissons, was the most desperate of the war to date, the Germans losing 1,000 men in a single attack. The Turks again invaded Egypt. The Russians advanced in East Prussia.

TARIFF BOARD PLAN BAR TO PRESIDENT

Democrats' Decision Is One of Most Surprising Reversals of U. S. History.

Decision of the President and Democratic leaders to press for legislation for a tariff commission has excited no end of talk about the Capitol.

The expectation is that a tariff commission bill will be passed by Congress. As things look now, the President may have named such a commission and it will be organized by the time the pre-election campaign is under way.

Less than two years ago a prediction that this administration would be found supporting a tariff commission bill and that such a bill would prevail in a Democratic Congress, would have been looked on as foolish. In other words, this recent decision of the Democrats to support a tariff commission is considered one of the most surprising reversals of policy in the annals of the nation.

For years progressive Republicans have been urging legislation for a tariff commission. Such legislation has been checked by a combination of high tariff Republicans and Democrats. This was the case even so late as in the last Congress.

The change has been due to several reasons. One is that Administration political chieftains, casting about for some way to meet the Republican tariff attacks, have conceived the notion if they provide for a tariff commission there will be little left of the tariff as an issue in this year's campaign.

Must Change Base.

Another reason is the Democrats foresee it may be necessary to change their base on tariff when the war is over and dumping begins. They feel that if they are required to impose duties on the strength of a report from a commission they will be less under accusation of having abandoned free trade and tariff for revenue only.

Still another reason is the strong pressure from business men and a growing class of people who feel the time has come to stop treating the tariff as the plaything of the parties. In creating a tariff commission, the Democrats are not so much to admit they have changed front. They will lay it to the war. In other words, they will hold out the prospect that the tariff is being created to gather data, which will enable this country to meet the unfavorable conditions expected to arise when peace comes.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Today.